

## CHAPTER 80

## TIN AND ARTICLES THEREOF

**Note**

1. In this chapter the following expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them:

## (a) Bars and rods:

Rolled, extruded, drawn or forged products, not in coils, which have a uniform solid cross-section along their whole length in the shape of circles, ovals, rectangles (including squares), equilateral triangles or regular convex polygons (including 'flattened circles' and 'modified rectangles', of which two opposite sides are convex arcs, the other two sides being straight, of equal length and parallel). Products with a rectangular (including square), triangular or polygonal cross-section may have corners rounded along their whole length. The thickness of such products which have a rectangular (including 'modified rectangular') cross-section exceeds one-tenth of the width. The expression also covers cast or sintered products, of the same forms and dimensions, which have been subsequently worked after production (otherwise than by simple trimming or de-scaling), provided that they have not thereby assumed the character of articles or products of other headings.

## (b) Profiles:

Rolled, extruded, drawn, forged or formed products, coiled or not, of a uniform cross-section along their whole length, which do not conform to any of the definitions of bars, rods, wire, plates, sheets, strip, foil, tubes or pipes. The expression also covers cast or sintered products, of the same forms, which have been subsequently worked after production (otherwise than by simple trimming or de-scaling), provided that they have not thereby assumed the character of articles or products of other headings.

## (c) Wire:

Rolled, extruded or drawn products, in coils, which have a uniform solid cross-section along their whole length in the shape of circles, ovals, rectangles (including squares), equilateral triangles or regular convex polygons (including 'flattened circles' and 'modified rectangles', of which two opposite sides are convex arcs, the other two sides being straight, of equal length and parallel). Products with a rectangular (including square), triangular or polygonal cross-section may have corners rounded along their whole length. The thickness of such products which have a rectangular (including 'modified rectangular') cross-section exceeds one-tenth of the width.

## (d) Plates, sheets, strip and foil:

Flat-surfaced products (other than the unwrought products of heading No 8001), coiled or not, of solid rectangular (other than square) cross-section with or without rounded corners (including 'modified rectangles' of which two opposite sides are convex arcs, the other two sides being straight, of equal length and parallel) of a uniform thickness, which are:

— of rectangular (including square) shape with a thickness not exceeding one-tenth of the width,

— of a shape other than rectangular or square, of any size, provided that they do not assume the character of articles or products of other headings.

Heading Nos 8004 and 8005 apply *inter alia* to plates, sheets, strip and foil with patterns (for example, grooves, ribs, chequers, tears, buttons, lozenges) and to such products which have been perforated, corrugated, polished or coated, provided that they do not thereby assume the character of articles or products of other headings.

## (e) Tubes and pipes:

Hollow products, coiled or not, which have a uniform cross-section with only one enclosed void along their whole length in the shape of circles, ovals, rectangles (including squares), equilateral triangles or regular convex polygons, and which have a uniform wall thickness. Products with a rectangular (including square), equilateral triangular or regular convex polygonal cross-section, which may have corners rounded along their whole length, are also to be considered as tubes and pipes provided the inner and outer cross-sections are concentric and have the same form and orientation. Tubes and pipes of the foregoing cross-sections may be polished, coated, bent, threaded, drilled, waisted, expanded, cone-shaped or fitted with flanges, collars or rings.

### Subheading note

1. In this chapter the following expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them:

(a) Tin, not alloyed:

Metal containing by weight at least 99 % of tin, provided that the content by weight of any bismuth or copper is less than the limit specified in the following table:

### Other elements

Element		Limiting content % by weight
Bi	Bismuth	0,1
Cu	Copper	0,4

(b) Tin alloys:

Metallic substances in which tin predominates by weight over each of the other elements, provided that:

- (i) the total content by weight of such other elements exceeds 1 %,  
or
- (ii) the content by weight of either bismuth or copper is equal to or greater than the limit specified in the foregoing table.

CN code	Description	Rate of duty		Supplementary unit
		autonomous (%)	conventional (%)	
1	2	3	4	5
<b>8001</b>	<b>Unwrought tin:</b>			
<b>8001 10 00</b>	– Tin, not alloyed . . . . .	Free	Free	—
<b>8001 20 00</b>	– Tin alloys . . . . .	Free	Free	—
<b>8002 00 00</b>	Tin waste and scrap . . . . .	Free	Free	—
<b>8003 00 00</b>	Tin bars, rods, profiles and wire . . . . .	8	Free	—
<b>8004 00 00</b>	Tin plates, sheets and strip, of a thickness exceeding 0,2 mm . . . . .	8	Free	—
★ <b>8005 00 00</b>	Tin foil (whether or not printed or backed with paper, paperboard, plastics or similar backing materials), of a thickness (excluding any backing) not exceeding 0,2 mm; tin powders and flakes . . . . .	7	Free	—
<b>8006 00 00</b>	Tin tubes, pipes and tube or pipe fittings (for example, couplings, elbows, sleeves) . . . . .	10	Free	—
<b>8007 00 00</b>	Other articles of tin . . . . .	16	Free	—